

As the s. s. *Aradon* departed from Singapore, was approaching the Kowloon Wharves about 4.30 this afternoon, it was observed that fire had broken out in the tween-decks, below the cabin, and apparently amongst the baggage of the Chinese passengers, of whom there were about 500 on board. The vessel was not allowed to get alongside the wharf, and she backed out and anchored off Yau-mai-ai. Meanwhile, the alarm having been given, steam was got up on the Government floating fire engine, which at once proceeded to the assistance of the vessel. The first possible use was also made of the fire extinguishing appliances on board the steamer, and assistance was rendered by several of the men-of-war. After an hour-and-a-half's hard work the fire was completely got under. A large quantity of Chinese baggage has been destroyed and a good deal of damage has been done to a quantity of jute, which formed part of the cargo. Great difficulty was found in getting at the fire, owing to it being under the saloon, and holes had to be cut in the deck for this purpose. Mr Horspool, Acting Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, and Inspector Matheson were on board directing the efforts of the men who were engaged in extinguishing the fire.

if he had received it. When he had signed none and Carncroft he had received the note, help him, as a friend, Carncroft said had told him that witness wanted. Witness replied that he did not sign to receive money and that Stone had been cross-examined. Nones had since left colony.

Cross-examined—My salary is \$40 monthly. I have not been in financial difficulties lately. I have been sued, but it was account of my salary. I have \$1,000.

Witness—What is your salary? I went Messrs Holmes and Rordy's office offered to settle the matter by paying money to the state the \$3,000 witness withdrew although I had got no money from plaintiff.

Witness—What is your salary? I went \$1,000 and made that offer.

By his Lordship—I understood Nones was negotiating this matter broker on behalf of Carncroft.

His Lordship said it was cross-examined and had been waived, accepted their account of the transaction, entirely, but they signed this note, and posing he was satisfied that the plaintiff advanced the money, although was not to himself he handed it, he was entitled to return to the two defendants.

Mr Caldwell said the only point remaining was whether his Lordship could as the plaintiff's statement about the advance of the money.

His Lordship said the money was given to the plaintiff, the plaintiff has been given, also how the plaintiff be in possession of the property note.

Mr Caldwell said the question was whether the money passed at all in the hands of the plaintiff.

His Lordship said he did not think that was necessary. It seemed to

in the ratio never seriously affected between gold using and silver users; that is, "exchange" was turning question from that cause.

In the next year, 1870, the "weight" of this gold "propose" was the annual production of silver in any period between say 1849, and that between 1849 and 1870 had been enormous, the ratio had nearly been 15,392 to 15,640. The "free" trade was, for the first time, affected.

If your theory is the right one, should have been lessened, instead, made larger.

That England's enormous struggle to get and re-stated by me to be obviously of parish monomaniacal "was" not for gold.

Mr. Goshen is reported (see *Ch. Am. News*) to have recently expressed, I cut out everything in connection on the point, and must to the original for his opinion on general question; but I think that the *acceptance* of the "gold" standard is, practically possible, until voters are educated up to be getting to be.

Mr. Goshen says:—"The p. London was a banking center, and was asked."

It was saved in part by the Government of England, who obtained abroad. What was saved, cash, gold, which would pay out in gold on our currency.

It is the position of this country were to pay its obligations mean: so much which was an advantage which

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.. .. .	290 1/2
.. .. .	71 1/2
ht. private paper, 72 1/2	
0 fine	\$32.80 p. lard
auk's buying rate)	\$ 6.14

Temperatures.

*Messrs Falconer & Co's
Residence, Queen's Road.*

9 A.M.	30.18
1 P.M.	30.18
4 P.M.	30.12
9 A.M.	53
1 P.M.	53
4 P.M.	58
Ver. bulb) 9 A.M. ..	53
Do. 4 P.M.	53
Do. 4 P.M.	54
therm.	57
therm. over night ..	55

PORT CARGOES.

Arrived, sailed 2nd March.
From 124 pgs. Merchandise for
Colonial Hamburg, 473 pgs. Mer-
chandise, 673 pgs. Mer-
chandise, 275 pgs. Merchandise.
Colonial London, 219 pgs. Mer-
chandise, 174 pgs. Merchandise for
40 pgs. Merchandise for
Colonial China, 4 rolls Merg-
ers, Sundries.

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Cross-examined—My salary is \$40 monthly. I have not been in financial difficulties lately. I have been sued, but it was account of my salary. I have \$1,000.

Re-examined—My salary is \$40 monthly. Messrs Holmes and Roddy's office offered to settle the matter by paying money to the state the \$3000. I went to the state to have the \$3000 withdrawn although I had got no money from the plaintiff. I had a letter from my wife and I came and made that offer.

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"That England's notorious struggle to get red — stated by me to be obviously of parish monomaniacalism — was not for gold."

Mr Guesdon is reported (see C. A. A.) to have recently expressed his opinion on the point. In quoted brevity, I cut out everything unnecessary on the point, and must refer to the original for his personal general question; but what he said was that the *acceptation* of the Italian art — practically possible, until voters are educated up to — are getting to be:

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It was saved in part by the Government of England, who obtained abroad. What was cash, gold, which would pay out in gold coins, and the circulation of this country were to pay its obligations mean: so much which was an advantage which

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40 pgs. Merchandise for
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SHIPPING IN CHINA, JAPAN

WATERS.		
WHAMPOA.		
<i>Fusell's Name.</i>	<i>Flag & Rig.</i>	<i>Destination.</i>
Hangchow	Brit. str.	

Fidelio	Ger.	str.
Marie	Ger.	str.
Taisang	Brit.	str.
—		
AMOY.		
In port on March 8, 1891.		

Mascotte	British
Diamond	British
MERCHANT SAILING VESSEL.	
Alice Mary	Brit. sh.
Claro Babuyan	Brit. bqe.

Theresa Brit. bge. —

FOOCHOW.
In port on March 6, 1891.
MERCHANT STEAMERS.
Nanboa British
MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Contest	Brit.	bqg.
Sin Kolga	Brit.	bqg.
Valkyrien	Brit.	bqg.

SHANGHAI.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Alwine Seyd	German	Saigon
Anshin Maru	Japanese	Nagasaki, &c.
Ashington	German	
B. Henriksen	Norwegian	

Caledomen	French
Canton	British
Cass	Chinese
Chungking	British
El Dorado	British

Glenogle	British
Hampshire	British
Hsin-yü	Chinese
Kiang-yü	Chinese
Kobe Maru	Japanese

Nanchang	British
Naples	British
Neckar	German
Poochi	British
Rosetta	British

Shanghai	British
Store Nordiake	Danish
Taku	British
Wha-on	British
Yiksang	British

MERCHANT SAILING-VESSELS.		
Caldera	Brit.	sh.
Hilda	Brit.	bq.
J. Y. Robbins	Brit.	sh.
Levaka	Brit.	bq.

NAGASAKI,
In Port on February 24, 1861

G. H. Wappaus Brit. bqe.
Kozaki Maru Japan, bqe.
YOKOHAMA.
In port on February 27, 1891.

Obihaya Maru	Japan.	bgo.
Diana	Amer.	sch.
Josephus	Amer.	sh.
Milverton	Brit.	sh.
Pythomans	Brit.	sh.

Thomas Dana Amer. sh.
Wm. H. Conner Amer. sh.

HIOGO
In port on February 27, 1891.

MANTILA.
In Port on February 28, 1891.

Dryfesdale	Brit. str. London
Humber	Brit. str. United Kingdom
Isla de Luzon	Span. str. L'pool v. Spain
MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.	
Big Bonanza	Amer. sh. United States

Elliot	Brit.	bqs. uncertain
Geo. R. Skolfield	Brit.	sh. Sandy Hook f.
John M. Blaikie	Brit.	sh. Hullo
Ordovic	Brit.	bqs. United States
Plymouth	Brit.	sh. New York

Robt. S. Bernard Brit. sh. Sandy Hook f.
Tobique Brit. sh. Iloilo
ILOILO
MERCHANT STEAMER

Mabel Taylor Brit. sh. Montreal
—
BANGKOK.
— In port on February 17, 1891.
MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Charon Watlana	Siam.	bqg.
Guldax	Brit.	bqg.
Horradura	Amer.	bqg.
Hokien	Slam.	lug.

Slam. bqs.
Slameun. Norw. bqs.

KOH-SI-CHEONG.
In Port on February 17, 1891.

Agostino Rombo Ital. bqa.
Velocifero Italian bqa.

Printed and published by Geo. Muxe
BAIN, at the China Mail Office, No.
11, Cross Street, Singapore.

Figure 1 is a line graph showing the relationship between the number of fish (N) and the number of fish per square meter (n). The x-axis is labeled N and ranges from 0 to 100. The y-axis is labeled n and ranges from 0 to 10. A series of data points are plotted, showing a general upward trend with some fluctuations. A smooth curve is drawn through the points, starting near $(0, 0)$ and ending near $(100, 10)$.